

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The December Packet ship *Amity* capt. Maxwell, arrived in the Bay yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of the month. Capt. M. and the passengers got up to town last evening with the letter bag. The Editors of the *Marine* and *Advertiser* have received London papers to the evening of the 29th Nov.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing parliament to the 3rd January, was then read. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the order for a call of the house this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her majesty, the members began, at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her majesty's council, who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The speaker was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been escorted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this house. (Loud cries of hear, hear!)"

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock) Mr. Quarles, the deputy usher of the Black rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uneasiness. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman! Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that the gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarles proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair, "Mr. Speaker, the Lords' commissioners, appointed by virtue of his majesty's commission, command the immediate attention of this honorable house in the house of peers."

Mr. Tennyson rose, and observed that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and how, then, did the speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Loud cheering intermingled with cries of order, from the Treasury bench.)

The speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennett exclaiming with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her majesty's message thus treated.

The speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House. The loudest and most indignant cries of Shame! were reiterated throughout the House; and the speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during this confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock the speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 23rd of January next.

The members then retired, and the strangers collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the House dispersed.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"Caroline R.—The queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the king's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be held. This offer the queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers what she is well assured of the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and denominated by the plainest principles of justice. If the queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence in the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the further vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham and apprised both the speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down.

Though the House of Commons, as is well known usually meets about a quarter before four, yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

MINISTERS.

Lord Greenville has declared to the king that he could form no party of friends in either house, that could strengthen the remnant of the present administration, if left by the earl of Liverpool, the earl of Harrowby and Mr. Canning, who have all tendered their resignation. It is said that the king has sent for Lord Spencer, to consult with him on the formation of a new administration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Brussels papers contain some communications from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determinations of the Allied Powers, as settled in the congress of Tappau are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged, that Austria, in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with a military force. The immediate cooperation of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated. The English fleet in the Gulf of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the royal family in case of need.

The continued absence of the king of Spain from his capital and some unconstitutional appointments, by the sign manual, have given rise to a very general suspicion that some treachery was meditated by Ferdinand against the people. An address of the municipal authorities was therefore published on the 13th ult. which has determined the monarch to return to Madrid. The alarm spread through the provinces and the militia is every where organizing to protect the constitution.

The Hamburg papers mention an attempt to revolutionize the Danish monarchy. It is said that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of the police.

Mention is again made of the discontent of the Russian soldiers, and the fact seems to be, that a regiment of young noblemen had taken a dislike to their colonel, and have become impatient of the strictness of discipline.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th inst. "The English have taken possession of two portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."

[Gazette de France.]

Letters from Madrid of the 14th, announce that new troubles had broken out in Valencia; the pillar of the Constitution had been insulted; and subsequently a popular movement took place against the Archbishop, and the troops were called out to protect him from the fury of the multitude. The head of General Elgueta was demanded, and he could with difficulty succeed in calming the commotion. — *Compt. France.*

VIZKA, Nov. 12.

The political thermometer now decidedly indicates war against Naples. The military Council of state yesterday despatched orders to several regiments of infantry in garrison at different places to march for Italy. The reinforcements for the army of Italy, sent off within these few days, amount to 20,000 men. Colonel Augustin chief of the corps of artificers, who made the horrid discovery of rendering the concrete rockets still more destructive, is on his march to Italy. Baron Frémont, General of cavalry, is still mentioned as Commander in chief of the army of Italy.

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.

The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and, among others several persons of great consequence. Their object appears to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives have been lost, when the instigators were arrested by the police; but as the feeling in general, throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark is for a new constitution, no doubt is entertained but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.

In Russia, also, it would seem that the people are by no means satisfied with the existing state of things. The letters from Petersburg, most probably from motives of prudence, are written in a guarded manner, and say but little as to the real state of things. The latest advices are received by a vessel arrived at Yarmouth, from Petersburg, after a passage of only 15 days.

The following is an extract from one of them:—"We are now inclined to think that the account received from the South, of a portion of the Russian army having laid down their arms in consequence of the severity of the discipline imposed, may have some foundation in truth, as it is not likely that the great event alluded to in the above extract refers to the mutinous spirit of the military."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

Paris papers of the 10th contain important intelligence from Troppan. "Naples," says the papers, of great moment seem to be under discussion, and a war upon the liberties of Naples would appear to be inevitable. The presence of the king of Prussia, though labouring under indisposition, was undispensable by the Prince Royal, and his ministers, in consequence of some communications on the part of Austria and Russia. It is not yet ascertained how the news of the amendment of the convention entered into with Gen. Pape, was received by the demagogues.

Intelligence from Frankfurt dated the 15th November, states that nothing from the address received from Troppan, all hope of peace on the other side of the Alps is at an end. War, it is said, is decided upon, and Russia will make common cause with Austria. "Europe," it is added, is about to witness great events.—The King of Prussia has declared that he will not acknowledge the Revolutionary Government of Portugal.

The intelligence from Spain continues of a distracted nature. "Alarming rumors," say accounts from Madrid of the 13th inst. "which are in circulation, and the ferment which exists in several provinces, particularly in those of Burgos, Valladolid and Avila, confirm our suspicion that the plot of Morales has extensive ramifications. Orders have been dispatched to all the political chiefs to double their vigilance, and to maintain tranquility in the departments."

We have accounts from Madrid to the 15th November; that place was again the scene of an insurrectional movement. A letter of the 14th says, "Every instant shows that the conspiracy of Avila was much more extensive than that of Burgos. Twenty-one of the conspirators are already in the hands of justice, and we are assured that Morales himself, and several of his confidential adherents, have fallen into the power of their pursuers. The Canas Claron and Sharon and Sarez have not been sent to prison, on account of their great age, but they are closely confined in their own houses."

The King of Spain has issued an order to Don Celestino Bruguera Sanches de Torres, ex-Comendador, restoring him to Royal favour. This gentleman has resided in England for the last twelve years.

The accounts from Lisbon are to the 13th of Nov. Considerable agitation prevailed in consequence of an attempt to turn out six of the members of the Provisional Junta, at the point of the bayonet. All the troops were called out under pretext of a review, they were posted in different parts of the city, ball cartridges were publicly distributed among them, and a number of pieces of artillery, stationed in commanding positions, were loaded publicly, and the matches kept lighted. The scheme failed in part, for none of the members of the Junta were turned out, but the Spanish Constitution was adopted and sworn to.

The Gazette of France, of Nov. 24, says, "That England will take decisive measures against Portugal. Private letters announce that an English army will be sent to this country, and that nothing is wanting for carrying this object into effect but the consent of the King of Portugal, which has been demanded by the British Minister at Rio Janeiro."

The Chambers of Peers and Deputies were summoned to meet on the 15th of Dec. On the 3d of Nov. an attempt was made to murder the Duke Luces, Ex-Minister of Marine.

The duke retired to bed about 12 o'clock; shortly afterwards he was blown out upon the floor by an explosion of gunpowder under the mattresses, a second detonation succeeded in a few seconds, and the room was in a flame. The duke called his valet, who slept in an adjoining cabinet; the latter answered "Am lost," and instantly jumped from the window into the street, at a height of 30 feet, his slippers brought the sentinels to the spot, to whom he declared that some villains had thrown him out of the window. The Duke made his way out of the apartment, and medical aid was immediately procured; it was found that he had the right thigh and arm much burnt.

He continues in a suffering state, to the great affliction of the Duchess and his young daughter, but no fears are entertained for his life. The firemen, on examining the apartment, found that several pounds of powder had been deposited between the mattresses, and ignited by means of a train which led under the door. Every thing appeared to justify the suspicion, that the valet was the author of this horrible design, particularly when it was discovered that Bank Bills had been taken from the Duke's writing desk to the amount of 9000 francs. He has since died in the hospital of the injury which he received by his fall from the window.

On the 25th of November, bills of indictment for high treason, were presented against William Fletcher alias Franklin. This was the person who caused the treasonable placards to be distributed. A letter from Brussels, says, he has taken refuge in France.

Thomas Davidson, who had been tried and convicted for publishing two blasphemous and seditious libels, was brought up for judgment. The court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned two years in the county of Rutland, and to find sureties, for his good behaviour five years, himself in the sum of 500*l.* and two sufficient sureties in the sum of 20*l.* each, after the expiration of the period for which he is to be imprisoned.

Another attempt is to be made at further discoveries in the Polar seas. Capt. Perry, it is said, will have the command. The attempt is not to be in so high a latitude as Lancaster Sound, but to explore the American coast in a southerly direction.

Gravin and Bouton, who were sentenced to death for the attempt on the life of the Duchess of Berri, appealed to the Court of Cassation. Their appeal has been rejected.

The British Parliament met on the 23d of November, pursuant to adjournment, and was immediately prorogued to the 23d of January. It was a very short and stormy session. The editor of the *Times* observes, that the "scenes which took place in the House of Commons, we never thought to have witnessed, or heard related, in this our day." We have given the proceedings below.

The Hon. Keppel Craven has written a second letter to the Earl of Liverpool, requesting to be informed whether his Lordship had received his former letter, as no answer had been returned. The Earl in answer, acknowledges the receipt of both letters, but had not received his Majesty's commands.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.
Dr. Wiley made on the 10th inst. the following

REPORT.

Your committee to whom has been referred so much of the communication of his excellency Governor Robertson, as relates to the Florida treaty, have had the honor to report.—Your committee feel the respect that is due from the State of Louisiana to that branch of the government under whose authority this treaty was negotiated, and the delicacy of treating the subject with the candour and freedom it seems to require. But it embraces objects of great and essential interest to this country which it is our duty to protect, and is predicated on principles we are bound to oppose. The negotiation so long carried on between Spain and the United States, depended upon three points. Indemnity or payments of the claims of the United States against Spain, to establish the boundary of Louisiana, and to acquire Florida.

Upon the first so difficultly occurred; the principal object seemed to be rather to delay the negotiation and defer the adjustment, than to deny the legality of the claims, and the Spanish government have yielded nothing in the resignation of those claims, except the ingestion of withholding it so long; the western boundary of Louisiana, was the principal subject of discussion, it attracted the serious attention and the deep consideration of the people of the United States, and drew forth an unusual display of diplomatic skill, of luminous argument and splendid talent. Your committee will not renew the discussion of our rights to the country east of the river Grand, it has been ably and successfully vindicated, the uncommon care and ability employed in the investigation, the ardor, constancy and firmness with which our rights were pressed, which it evinces the value of the prize in the contest, carries with it the fullness of conviction with regard to our title to the country claimed; and the able minister who conducted the negotiation has not even the melancholy consolation to believe that no doubt remains upon any honest mind upon which this treaty of cession could be predicated much less justified. A country of great extent and of incalculable value, has been surrendered with an apathy equalled only by the zeal with which it was demanded, and we know not which most to admire, the boldness of the claim or the extent of the concession, the confidence created or the disappointment felt, our firmness in asserting our rights, or our humility in yielding them. On the third point there was no difficulty. Florida was to be ceded to the United States for a just price and in good faith. As it regards the former we have been greatly overreached, and we have given up a point of view five times the value of Florida, and as to the latter, Spain has faithfully granted away the lands it tended to indemnify our claims upon her.

This negotiation was set on foot as we understood to obtain indemnity for acknowledged injustices, not to waive it, to establish our right to Louisiana, not to abandon the country, to acquire Florida by purchase, not by exchange; in this it has failed. In reviewing the progress and issue of the negotiation, we look in vain for our principle of reciprocity, or justice. If we expected Florida all her lands are fraudulently granted; the treaty not ratified and the possession withheld. If we expected indemnity we must pay ourselves out of those barren sands. If we expected Texas, it has been solemnly renounced and abandoned. If Florida had been acquired at the sacrifice of our claims upon Spain, we might have consoled ourselves that this was the only means of securing a desperate debt; but the surrender of so fine a country for the possession of Florida would have excited our surprise, even if five millions had not been given for the indifference with which we (at a period when no event had occurred in the history of that country to enlist the sympathies of the people in their favor) had done to such a government a vast province, while the king of Spain, struggling for his throne, and contending for his intestine division, clung with becoming pride to this barren soil. No matter what misfortune of value, or direct or indirect principle, or influence of men of states, this treaty has been brought about, its inequality is now manifest, and whatever disposition might have existed to carry this treaty into effect with good faith, if it had promptly received the sanction of the Spanish government, it must now return upon to examination, and the faith of the nation is no longer pledged to its ratification.—Your committee will not enquire into the comparative estimate of the ceded and acquired country. The extent, position, soil, climate and productions are now known, nor will we enquire how far the treaty making power of the government, has a right to cede any part of the U. States or relinquish any portion of Louisiana. Convinced that the high motives of duty, interest and policy forbid it, we cannot conceive that the just rights of the United States will be given up, or that so far a portion of the Globe will be surrendered to the miserable despotism that has so long ruled over it, but we do pray that this country, at last, may escape from the dominion of Europe, that it will be reserved as an immense fund in the hands of government for internal improvement, and above all we do pray that in some future day it may become an outlet to our overflowing population, carrying with it our language, our laws, our liberty, and we look forward with devout enthusiasm to the high destiny that awaits this country.

We therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution.
Be it resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Florida treaty is no equality of basis, ought not to be received, concluded and should not be ratified by the Senate of the United States; that it has not been sanctioned according to customary forms, and that the signature of the United States is not bound in duty, honor, or good faith to carry it into effect, and that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Place annexed to the following report.

The tract of country claimed by the United States as being included within the ancient limits of Louisiana and lying between the river Sabine and the river Grand or Rio del Norte, and between north latitude 26 and 30, includes the whole of the province of Texas and parts of the provinces of Santander and Queretula and Comancha, more than 200,000 square miles of territory, an extent more than four times as large as what is now contained in the present limits of the State of Louisiana, and more than fifteen millions of acres of which are lands of the first quality, and suited to the culture of sugar cane and cotton, and most of the remainder are valuable pasturage and provision land. The country generally well watered with rivers navigable for Steam boats and barges, and the banks of these rivers abound with valuable timber, among which are live oak, red cedar and dyewoods. In the same country are found salt springs, iron, copper and silver ore, stone coal, lime stone, alum, slate, free stone, mill and grist stone—from its great extent it embraces a variety of climate, for its salubrity and mildness, is exceeded by none in the world, the Sabine, Galveston, Colorado, Matagorda and river Grand, are sea ports that will admit vessels of sufficient burden for the purposes of commerce, on the river Grand, Guadalupe, Colorado, the braces, St. Hyacinth, Trinity, Naches, Angelina, Attoyack and Sabine, are all navigable rivers and susceptible of the finest settlements, as well as each Bank of Red river for more than one thousand miles. The considerable rivers that fall into Red river on each side, the lands on which are extremely fertile and well suited for the culture of cotton, and which if permitted to be settled could annually send more cotton to New-Orleans, than is now exported from this port. And it has been asserted by well informed persons that in the vicinity of the mouth of river Grand, coffee might be successfully cultivated, and the commercial has for a long time been an article of exportation from that part of the country. And it is an opinion believed to be well founded that Louisiana is most available by our enemy from that quarter and should be regarded by the United States as a barrier too important to suffer any other power to occupy. Between the Sabine and river Grand are more than twenty tribes of Indians, who if united would be a formidable enemy, to wit:—The Caddoes, Natchitoches, Keychis, Ibiens, Natchitoches, Natchitoches, Wabos, Tawakonis, Panies, Tawachies, Wabachies, Badies, Mahias Carankowus, Lpans, Tankamas, Yampacks, Hiats or Comanches, Conchettas, Balutzas, and Jiche. Some of these tribes are numerous and warlike, the number of men fit to bear arms are estimated at not less than four thousand, most of them have fire arms, and many of them are good riflemen. It is to be presumed that whatever power occupies the country will spare no pains to secure an influence over the Indian tribes. They are all now friendly with the government and people of the United States. But it is less than three years since, general Aranda, the Spanish governor general of the internal provinces, invited the Caddo chief to Saint Antonio, made him presents and gave him a colonel's commission and written instructions to take prisoners and carry to St. Antonio, all the American or other inhabitants with their horses and mules in that part of the parish of Natchitoches between the Rio del Norte and Sabine, a population of more than two thousand souls, when the Indians should be paid for them by the head, or kill them in case of resistance. Copies of the Caddo chiefs commission and instructions were procured from him, and sent to the war office and to Governor Villere. This took place at a time when our government and Spain were reciprocating to each other assurances of their friendly dispositions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Missouri Question has again been before Congress, in the form of the Resolution adopted by the Senate, which has been called up and discussed in the House of Representatives. The following are the most prominent proceedings on the subject as given in the National Intelligencer.

MOORE, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Smith, of Md. being called to the chair; and the resolution from the Senate, for admitting Missouri into the Union, with a caveat against the provisions, if there be any, which conflict with the constitution of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Clay delivered his sentiments at large on the present state of the question. He was in favour of the resolution from the Senate, and should vote for the resolution, even though more emphatically restricted against any supposed repugnance of one of its provisions to a provision of the constitution of the United States, the existence of which, however, he did not by any means doubt.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the proviso, and spoke about fifteen minutes in support of it, but the question being taken, it was decided in the negative, 82 to 51. So the proviso was retained.

Mr. Stevens assigned the reasons why he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Foot moved to amend the resolution by adding to it another proviso, that it be taken as a fundamental condition on which said state is admitted into the Union, that so much of the constitution as requires the Legislature to pass laws to prevent the migration of free people of colour thither, shall be expunged from the constitution of the state within two years from this time, in the mode prescribed for amending the constitution. [This would admit Missouri into the Union forthwith, on the condition stated.]

Mr. Baldwin having expressed his intention to vote for this proposition—

Mr. Clay moved to amend the amendment by adding words to this effect: "so far as the same (the clause of the Missouri constitution) tends to deprive citizens of each state of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states." This motion, however, he subsequently withdrew.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. delivered the reasons why he could not vote for the resolution from the Senate. He suggested the course which he would consent to take, which he presented to the House in the shape of a written amendment, to be proposed hereafter. The object of it was, after declaring a particular clause in the Constitution of Missouri to be repugnant to that of the United States, to provide, that the people of Missouri be and they are hereby authorized to form a new Constitution, or amend that already formed, in order to their being admitted into the Union.

Mr. Storrs, after a few introductory remarks, moved an amendment to Mr. Foot's amendment.

Mr. Rhea, after making some remarks, moved the committee should rise, with a view to demanding the previous question, which would preclude all debate and amendment, and present to the House a naked and direct question on the resolution from the Senate.

Mr. Clay earnestly opposed this course, as going to close the door on the spirit of accommodation.

The motion for the committee to rise was negatived, by a large majority.

Mr. Clay then, after an earnest appeal to all parts of the House to bring to the future discussion of this subject minds prepared to harmonize, and forever settle this distracting question to mutual satisfaction, and expressing his desire more fully to examine Mr. Storrs' proposition, to see whether he could bring his mind to assent to it, as he wished to do—moved, that the committee now rise, in order to have the several propositions for amendment printed, which motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

After much debate, the motion of Mr. Storrs was negatived, 80 votes to 61.

Mr. Trickey then moved to strike out all Mr. Foot's amendment, after the word Union, and insert the lieu thereof a substitute.

After debate, this motion was negatived, 70 to 66.

Mr. Cobb then moved an amendment, previously suggested by him.

After debate, this motion was negatived, 73 votes to 65.

The question was then taken on Mr. Foot's motion to amend as above, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

A motion was made by Mr. Clay, in order to make a last effort at accommodation on this question which absorbed all other questions to refer the senate's resolution to a select committee.

The motion was agreed to, ayes 103; and a committee was ordered to be appointed accordingly, consisting of thirteen members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The appropriation bill under consideration.

The committee then proceeded with the bill, on many of the items of which, as usual, there was a good deal of debate, particularly in regard to salaries of officers of the Executive Department, and in the great of government; but no motion was made but the following:

Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, objected to the appropriation for the salary of the first Comptroller of the Treasury, \$3,500. He thought entirely too high, considering the nature of his duties; he protested against abandoning the fortifications and other useful establishments, for the sake of economy, and yet maintaining such extravagance in the salaries of civil officers. Mr. J. moved to reduce the appropriation to 2,500 dollars.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Cobb, Mr. Robertson, and others, on the ground that the appropriation was authorized by law, and that, if this or any other salary was too high, the proper mode was to reduce it by law, not by refusing an appropriation so long as the expenditure was legally authorized.

Mr. J. finally withdrew his motion; and

The committee spent some time longer on the bill, and made considerable progress in filling up the items of appropriation. Before the bill was got through, however, the committee was left nearly without a quorum, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the committee rose, reported progress; and The House adjourned.

REMARKS BY THE REV. GAZETTE.

It appears the object of Mr. F. Johnson, in his motion, was not confined to single item in the bill of appropriations, but was to give time for the introduction of a law regulating the salaries of government in future. Agreeably to this idea a bill was reported on the 6th inst. by Mr. Culbreth, to reduce the salaries of the officers of government generally about 20 per cent, or one-fifth from what they now are.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Arrangements have been made for the celebration on this day. Mr. David S. Sargent, will deliver an Oration at the College at 12 o'clock; the Lexington Light Infantry, and Independent Light Infantry Companies will parade at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and Capt. Combs' Artillery will fire a National salute at 12 o'clock, the celebration will be closed with a Ball at Keen's Hotel in the evening.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whether our legislature and executive had the power of forming this institution as it now stands will no doubt be tested before the supreme court of the state; and the sooner the better for the bank and country. We acknowledge we are not competent, nor do we pretend to express an opinion upon nice questions of law; but to us this case appears so plain, that legal attainments are not necessary in forming a correct opinion on the subject. The old bank of Kentucky and the bank of the United States may be illegal for the exclusive privileges they allow to the individuals holding stock in those institutions, or for some other cause; but the bank of the commonwealth is simply an institution regulating the fiscal concerns of the state, interfering in no way either with states or persons, except those immediately under the government of Kentucky, and not with them except in a way so favorable that no conflicting interests can arise. The state appoints officers to manage this institution as a revenue system, and agrees by the charter to receive the paper signed by its officers for tax. No one is required to pay in this sort of money. If a state has not a right to pass such a law as this the sovereignty of the states is no longer worth contending for.

The replevin laws and the execution laws of the state are nice points, but which we do not wish to meddle with; they are separate and distinct from the bank law, and must be so considered in discussing this subject. Should these laws be considered unconstitutional it cannot injure the standing of the bank.

Col. R. M. Johnson's speech in the Senate of the United States, on the bill granting relief to purchasers of public land, will be published in our next paper. The representatives in congress from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have in part secured the purposes of the Eastern representation, as it respects Missouri, and it will now be unkind in the extreme if the settlements in these three states are permitted to languish, and the citizens deprived of houses and land for the want of the last instalment due the government. If the members of congress from these three states were the only sufferers, they would deserve no pity; but unfortunately, the loss will be felt more or less by every state and territory in the western country.

FLORIDA TREATY.—The French minister is said to have this treaty in charge, and had sailed for France for the U. States—his arrival is expected daily at Washington. It will be seen by a resolution of the legislature of Louisiana, published in this day's paper, that the treaty will be opposed upon very strong grounds; but its ratification by the Senate of the United States is not considered in the least doubtful, if it arrives in time for that body to act on it before the 4th of March next.

Missouri.—The committee of 12, appointed to confer on the subject of the admission of Missouri, had not reported to the house on the 6th, the date of our last accounts from Washington.—We are pleased to find that the St. Louis Enquirer of the 31st of February is so much inquiring of the wrongs which are imposed upon Missouri by congress, and that a course is much more becoming than a resort to harsh, provoking language. Firm, but unoffending measures by Missouri, will secure to her the esteem of her fellow-citizens in every state—and as to her success there can be no doubt on that point; she is sure to be admitted into the union.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1821.
"Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and today have been occupied chiefly with the Missouri question. Yesterday the debate became warm and interesting, and today also the debate was animated. The motive and views of the leaders of the opposition are, I am tempted to conjecture. The subject had a longer appearance yesterday of being brought to an amicable adjustment, when Mr. Sargent, who is called, (whether rightfully or wrongfully I won't say) the principal leader of the opposition, rose, and in a speech of some length, gave a plain intimation of his views; which I think may be fairly said to amount to a determination not to have the question settled at this session, but to leave it open until Missouri shall present a constitution free from the present objection, and then it might be made a question whether she should be admitted without the restriction. I understood him to admit or rather say, it was a contest for the balance of power, and if Missouri would take the advice of her real friends, and present a constitution abolishing slavery, she would reconcile all parties, and find no difficulty in her admission into the Union. So long, said he, as there was a possible hope of her taking such a course, he would wish to consider of it. To settle it now, would be to give up the rights of his constituents. Upon the whole, neither more nor less could be understood from him, than an intention of perpetual exclusion from the Union, or the abolition of slavery. Mr. Storey of N. York, who is also in the opposition, but a very different man from Mr. Sargent, and a very different man from Mr. Sargent, and wanted to know what Mr. Sargent meant by balance of power. He said he, he means the balance of power in favor of the non-slaveholding states; they have it by a majority of some 23 members in this house—have always had it, and always will have it. They have a majority in the senate. What then said he, does he mean by the balance of power? I suppose, said he, he means individual power; and continued in a strain of eloquence and severity to discent upon other parts of Mr. Sargent's cool phlegmatic speech; he wished the question settled now. Mr. Johnson of Penn. followed, and was also severe upon Mr. Sargent. He denied that the people felt an interest in placing the restriction on Missouri; that they were anxious it should now be settled, and Missouri let into the Union; he said the question of restriction originated in this house, and not with the people, and that the put off until the next session, was only wanted to give certain men an opportunity of exciting the public mind to action—that during the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a motion was made to instruct the representatives from that state to vote against the admission of Missouri, and it only got 7 votes. Mr. Baldwin wanted to know what the rights of Mr. Sargent's constituents were, that were to be surrendered, by settling this question; he knew of no rights they had which could be sacrificed by settling the question, &c. Mr. Clay answered Mr. Sargent also, with a mild but cutting severity. Mr. Tyler of Va. also animatedly on the doctrine announced by Mr. Sargent, and brought in and connected Mr. Cushman's letter, in his debate, with Mr. Sargent's opinions as expressed.

After the debate was closed, the house adjourned without taking any question, and resumed the subject to-day, at an earlier hour than usual; various amendments were proposed, and all rejected. Mr. Cushman, however, made a speech to-day in justification of his letter and opinions.

Finding the majority would agree to no proposition that had been thought of or suggested, Mr. Clay moved to commit the resolution of the senate which was the subject of consideration and amendment, to a committee of 13 members, which was agreed to—Mr. Cushman voting in the negative; and so the question will rest until the committee reports, which will be on Monday, I presume, at fathermost. The chances are greatly against the admission of the state of Missouri, in my opinion. Whenever a proposition is made, which some of our friends cannot see fit to vote for, they vote for it—and so we oscillate. The members from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois go against Missouri—so it seems Mr. Cushman was right, when he said they were more united than the New England states. Mr. Nelson of Va. today made a very excellent speech upon the merits and justice of the admission of Missouri. He invoked and implored them, for the sake of the peace, and harmony, and good of the union, for the sake of all that was dear to freedom, to admit Missouri. Among eleven there was nothing in the objection, but he had well addressed the forbearance of a Slave, or the humanity of Nero, as to have addressed that sort of reasoning and feeling to those determined to put off the question till next congress—or in other words for exclusion or restriction. There are a great many of the opposition who are not actuated by the motives avowed by Mr. Cushman and Mr. Sargent, and who are anxious to admit Missouri.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED.
WASHINGTON City, Feb. 5, 1821.
"A resolution has been submitted and a committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of imprisonment for debt, or rather to abolish imprisonment for debt, under the process of the courts of the United States; and I have no doubt it will pass the house of representatives, unless the Missouri question should prevent it, which has and will retard the progress of all business until it is settled.

"Recent accounts presents Europe in a very unsettled state. Symptoms of revolutions in various kingdoms and strong prospects of war—and how mortifying to find our own country distracted with intestine divisions, threatening its overthrow—the powers of discord, pausing to blow the flame of contention, and to array the slaveholding states and non-slaveholding states in dreadful contest against each other; and for what? Will, contrary to the happiness, prosperity or content of either? No, certainly not. It can only answer to advance to power some ambitious demon and his satellites it the expense and sacrifice of the whole.—On a bill and imitated people of the north and of Ohio, why sustain your representatives in a course so deadly to your happiness and your freedom? Good cannot come of it. Let us designing and the intriguing, persuade you it is patriotism—it is humanity which urges them in this crusade against the south and western states. What humanity, what patriotism is there to be expected and found in broils and contentions, in divisions and hate is another overthrow of your independence? When you mark all that is dear to civilized man, not to promote your own happiness, but to promote what you conceive to be the happiness and rights of others. You must lose, but you cannot gain—the sum of your happiness is full and running over, and by using this you may lose all, and find yourselves lodged under the iron rod of some ambitious.

By the last mails.
From the N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 1.
A correspondent in N. Y. has favored us with B. rinda papers to the 13th of Jan. They contain the intelligence from across the istmus of Darien, from the South Seas, that Lord Cochrane has captured the ship of Lima, after a tremendous resistance.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Jan. 13.
Late intelligence had been received at Jamaica, from the Spanish Mail, and across the istmus of Darien, from the South Seas.
Lord Cochrane has been appointed Admiral, and Blanco takes a post in the army. His Lordship has captured the city of Lima after a tremendous resistance. Four of his vessels were sunk. The fleet was composed of twenty sail in all.
Panama is said to have declared for independence, crying, owing to the success of Lord Cochrane.

All the kingdom of Quito has decidedly shaken off the Spanish yoke, and the powers of Columbia, seem to acquire daily more strength and stability, and could have been expected.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna by one of the late arrivals.
"This very morning, it is reported about town, that on the occasion of the elections being declared illegal by the viceroy Apolaca, they took possession of his palace, sent him to prison, proclaimed the independence of Mexico, and put on the throne the Count of Santiago, a fugitive from the w. m. from the Montezumas. After having kept Apolaca 3 days in jail they sent him to Vera Cruz, where he was ready to sail for Havana, when the vessel which brought the news to Campeachy left the 1st place. Now is it true? I. not, it will before long, Spain will soon be stripped of all her colonies—the leading men in the Cortez, anticipate the event, and are not averse to it. My dear friends, the eggs shall be broiled again? what will the omelette be? God knows! Adieu!"

NEW ORLEANS PAPER.
NORFOLK, JAN. 29.
The Orleans Gazette details the particulars of an arrival at the Sabine of 4 men taken about 14 months previous, by the detachment under the command of Enathio Pens. They state that all the Americans taken at that time are now at liberty. The rest, about 20 in number, together with a number of other Americans, some of whom were taken in the former expedition and some with Mina, were waiting for a guard to come in with, and would probably reach the United States in a few weeks. All of Mina's officers above the rank of Captain were put to death and Mina was killed on the field. They suffered every hardship; were hand cuffed two and two, a rope extended between them and fastened to a nail's tail, and in the manner drove 70 miles with short allowance of provisions &c. They had been imprisoned until the 5th of August last, at Mount Le Roy. The Constitution of the Cortez had put in been adopted—Persons were now permitted to pass and repass without passports.

South America.—The scho. Virginia has arrived at Charleston from Havana, and brings the intelligence that general Morillo, late commander of the royalists in South America, had arrived at Havana on the 10th inst. in the Span's schoon of war Descubierta, in 24 days from Porto Cabello. By the English papers just received, it appears that a trade between Santa Fe and Jamaica had been opened, and that a large quantity of specie had arrived at Savannah, to be shipped for that island. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and stamped with the name of B. lizar. Instructions had been issued by the Governor of Jamaica, under the direction of the English government, not to permit, in future, any vessels arriving in the harbor of the island to land any natives of Great Britain or Ireland, who have been in the service of the contending parties in South America, excepting under such particular circumstances as may appear to justify a departure from that rule.—Adieu.

DON XAVIER MINA.
Cyrus: Death, and Character of the celebrated chief Don Xavier Mina.
From Robertson's History of the Mexican Revolution recently published.
At dawn of the morning of the 27th of October, 1818, Orantia's cavalry sallied from the Ambush, and advanced in full speed on Mina's encampment. The alarm was given. The troops of Mina, flaring themselves out off from the horses at pasture, mingled with the infantry, whose first impulse was to save themselves by flight. If thirty infantry only had united at that juncture, such was the situation of the ground, that they could have repelled the whole force of Orantia, or at least could have held him in check and made good their retreat. But officers and soldiers thought of nothing but their own safety; in the utmost disorder they rushed forward to gain the summit of the hills, and thence escape by the hairbreadth in the rear. Mina, aided by the noise and tumult of his flying troops, started from the floor, and dashed out of the house in the same apartment in which he passed the night, without coat, hat, or even his sword. Regardless of his person, his first object was to attempt the rallying of his flying troops; but all his exertions were unavailing. He soon found himself alone, and beheld the enemy pursuing and cutting down his flying comrades; and attempted, when too late, to secure his own safety; but the enemy were upon him. Still hallooing to the fugitives to halt and form, he was seized by a dragon; having no arms whatever, resistance was useless.

If Mina, on first leaving the room, had attempted to escape, he might have succeeded with as much ease as many others; but we suppose such a thought never entered his mind. His favorite servant, a colored boy of New-Orleans, after the general left the house, and fled as best he could, and went in pursuit of his master carrying likewise his sword and pistols; but unfortunately he found him out.

The dragon who captured Mina was a member of the rank of his prisoner, and informed of it by the general himself; he was then pinioned, and conducted into the presence of Orantia, who in the most arrogant manner began to reproach him for having taken up to arms against his sovereign, and to interrogate him concerning his motives in thus becoming a traitor, insulting him, and lavishing upon him the bitterest imprecations. Mina, who on the most trying occasions never lost his presence of mind and characteristic firmness, replied to the interrogatories in so sarcastic a strain, and with such strong expressions of contempt and indignation manifested in his countenance, that the brutal Orantia started from his seat and beat with the flat of his sword his disarmed & pinioned prisoner. Mina motionless as a statue, endured this indignity; and then, with a most brightening by conscious greatness, and an eye glowing with the fire of an elevated spirit, he looked down upon his conqueror, and said: "I regret being made a prisoner; but to fall into the hands of one regardless of the character of a Spaniard and a soldier, renders my misfortune doubly keen." The magnanimity of Mina filled every man present with admiration, and even Orantia stood confounded with the severity of his rebuke.

The capture of Mina was considered by the Spanish government as an event of such high importance, that they have ordered the present viceroy, Don Juan Ruiz de Apiza, with the title of Conde de Fendito. Llan and Orantia have been presented with military crosses; and to the dragon who actually took Mina, a yearly stipend has been assigned, accompanied by promotion to the station of a corporal.

A letter, purporting to be written by Mina, to Llan, on the 2d of November after his capture, has appeared in the Mexican Gazette, which, although it contained nothing but what might be expected from a man whose mind was soured by the conduct of such a man as Padre Torres, yet is couched in a style that renders it a suspicious document; besides that the whole tenor of Mina's conduct, from the moment of his capture to that of his execution, forbids the belief of his having written the letter in question. We further know, that subsequent to his capture, he wrote a letter to his countryman, Don Pablo Erd zain, who commanded at the work of Tepeaca, in which letter, written in the provincial dialect of Navarra, he gives some instructions about his own private affairs, and concludes by wishing Erd zain success, exhorting him to pursue a conduct marked by honour and consistency. We have thought proper to mention these circumstances, in order to counteract any erroneous impression that may have been made by the publication before alluded to in the Mexican Gazette. We have, on other occasions, noticed the recantations and penitential documents published in that Gazette, relative to Hidalgo, Melros, and other patriotic chiefs, all of which are now well known to have been forgeries of the royalists, for the purpose of deceiving the people.

Five of the officers of Mina's division, and some of the soldiers from the Vonnadit. Don Jose Maria Liceaga succeeded in his light on horseback. The Greco troops in general began their flight early in the alarm, that they had time to conceal themselves in the broken ground. Of the division, four men were killed, Don Pedro Moreno, who had fled up the side of the barrancas, was overtaken, killed, and his head served from his body; this trophy was afterwards stuck on a pole. Don Mariano Herrera, and a out fourteen of the troops were made prisoners; these with the exception of Don Mariano, were executed.

Orantia, after the disgraceful scene we have already noticed, inquired the force of the patriots in his neighborhood. Mina informed him; when, conceiving a trap, that a desperate effort might be made to rescue the General, he immediately retreated upon Silao with his prisoner, who was treated with every indignity. The situation of his companions crossed his reflections; while on the road, his endeavors to cheer them up were constant.

On reaching Silao, he was put into irons by his savage conductor. Thence he was removed to Irapuato, and finally to Llan's head quarters in front of Tepeaca at Los Remedios, where he was committed to the care of the regiment of Navarra. There his treatment was such as a brave man deserved: every humane attention was shown him, and his situation was made as comfortable as possible.

We have understood that among the papers which fell into the hands of the enemy were some in cypher. To our explanation of these was a matter of great consequence, because they would develop the names of certain patriots who resided within their walls and who held correspondence with Mina. Fortunately for the writers, Mina had been accustomed, on receiving any communication, of importance, to copy it, and destroy the original.—All his answers to inquiries breathed fidelity to a cause, in which he had been so shamefully treated, and this displayed in a new light the nobleness of his character. We have conversed with some royal officers who were present at these conversations; and they have assured us, that such was the admiration excited by his conduct, that there were few officers in Llan's army who did not sympathize in Mina's misfortune; and were much more disposed to liberate than to sacrifice him.

Upon the arrival at Mexico of the express which had been dispatched to announce the capture of Mina, confiers were sent by the viceroy to every part of the kingdom to convey the cheering intelligence. The Deums were elated in the churches; salutes of artillery, illuminations, and rejoicings, took place in every town in possession of the royalists; and such was the general joy among them, that they hailed the capture of Mina as the termination of the revolution.

These demonstrations on the part of the government and its adherents, are in themselves no common eulogium on the character of Mina.

In the city of Mexico, a great anxiety prevailed to behold Mina, and had he reached that place, great interest would have been had to save his life; but the viceroy, fearing the consequences that might ensue should he be brought thither, and being in constant dread lest he should escape, dispatched an order to Llan for the immediate execution of his prisoner.

When this order was communicated to Mina, he received it without any visible emotion. He continued to rest at all opportunities for the purpose of drawing information from him, but regretted that he had not landed in Mexico one year sooner, when his services would have been more effective. He likewise regretted quitting life so deeply indebted to certain individuals, who had generously aided his enterprise.

So anxious was the government that his death should be confirmed, that Llan was instructed that a surgeon from each European regiment, and a captain of every company, should attend the execution, and upon over describe the manner in which the balls entered his body, and note the one that caused his death. This was done, and the singular document was afterwards published in the Gazette of Mexico.

Thus perished this gallant youth, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.—His short but brilliant career entitles him to a distinguished place on the list of those heroes who have shed their blood in bold and generous exertions to break the tyrant's sceptre, and to extend the blessings of freedom among the human race. No man was ever better calculated to execute an enterprise of hazard than Xavier Mina. His person was slight, but well formed, and about five feet seven inches in height. His physical structure was well adapted for action. His moral qualities were great; personal valor he possessed in an eminent degree. Serene in the hour of danger, he always prepared to seize upon any advantages that were offered by the conjuncture of events. At the head of his men, he infused into them his own spirit. In his diet he was frugal in the extreme; no privations nor hardships seemed to affect him. He always preferred the simple beverage. His cloak and saddle were his usual bed; even in the worst of weather, when the best accommodation could have been afforded him, he encamped with his troops. He was affable, generous, and candid; his moderation and humanity were alike conspicuous, and to all the qualities of the soldier he united the manners and accomplishments of the gentleman.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.
LAUNCH.

On Monday last the Steam Boat COURIER was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Beckwith of this place. She is an elegantly modeled vessel, substantially built, of about 130 tons burthen, and owned by Messrs. Prentice and Bakewell, and Beckwiths of Louisville. Her machinery will be made by Messrs. Prentice and Bakewell, and she will be completed in three or four weeks, when she will sail for Wheeling.

The Calhoun sailed for Frankfort on the 9th inst.
The Velocipede left New-Orleans on the 21st January, with full cargo, bound to St. Louis.
The United States burst one of her boilers near Baton Rouge.
The Ohio river has fallen four or five feet—and continues a falling.

It appears, that, in the state of New-York, some of the counties, to avoid maintaining the poor, "put them up for sale by auction." The fact is stated in the National Advocate of the 20th inst. in a sketch of the remarks of the speaker of the house of assembly, upon the question of abolishing negro slavery by a declaratory law. This anomaly we would hardly expect to find prevailing in a state, which takes the lead in the Missouri business.

MARRIED.
In Jessamine county, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John C. White, to Miss Nancy Garrett, both of that county.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of
Spring & Summer Goods,
consisting of
GALICOES, Cambric Muslins
Canton Crapes
Lurexings, Frenches, and Mantues
Book and Fancy Muslins
Irish Linens
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres
Kankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS
Indigo, Madras and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels

ALSO,
Nails and Window Glass
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound
They also keep a constant supply of RUM, &c. &c. &c. Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun-Powder,
by the Keg or Canisters—ALSO,

Cotton Yarns,
Of all sizes from the Factory of Southwold, Broad & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

TILFORD & TROTTER
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1821—3

Printing of all kinds,
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE
Kentucky Gazette Office,

Lexington Light Infantry

ATTENTION!!
The Members of this corps, are respectfully ordered to be punctual in their attendance on THIS DAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. prepared with 24 rounds blank Cartridges.
By order of the Captain.
J. W. PARKER, Orderly Serg't.

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
On a Credit of One and Two Years,
IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINSVILLE,
On Saturday the 7th of APRIL next,
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS

Well improved, with good BRICK & FRAME HOUSES. This property is elegantly situated in the Business part of the Town, commencing opposite the Columbian Inn, at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, and extending up the square towards the Court-House.

ALSO,
At the same time and place, and on the SAME TERMS,

The Tract of Land,

Upon which I live, two and a half miles south of Hopkinsville, on the Palmyra road, containing about

350 Acres,

140 of which are cleared and under good fence. This estate combines all the advantages of a healthy situation, fertile soil, and good timber, Four never failing Springs, and fine Stock Water, (being bounded by Little River) Any gentleman who wishes a settlement in the vicinity of this flourishing town, (where from the capacities and qualifications of the professors in both Male and Female Academies) his children may be well educated without the expense of boarding them out, could not select a more agreeable site. As it is from necessity alone this property is exposed to sale, and will positively be sold for whatever it will bring, great bargains may be calculated on. All persons who may wish to become purchasers, are respectfully invited to call and view the premises before the day of sale.

CHARLES CALDWELL.
Hopkinsville, Feb. 3—8ds

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, TWO COWS—one a BLACK, and the other a WHITE—the Black is a Milk Cow, and tolerable old, showing grey hairs about her head, with some white in her face. The white Cow was heavy with calf when missing; she has some red about her head and neck. As it is believed from good circumstances, that they were stolen and sold to some person by an incendiary, the above reward will be given for the Cows and thief, or Five Dollars for the Cows, and all reasonable charges. If any person has such Cows in possession, and will forward a line to either the editors of the Gazette, or Argus, of Frankfort, it will be promptly attended to by

JOHN TANNER.
Feb. 22, 1821—8t

The Argus will insert the above a few times and forward his account to the subscriber—

Woodford county, Sci: Taken up by Nathaniel Lindsey of said county, living on Scott's road, two and a half miles south east of Versailles one dark Chestnut Sorrel mare, about fourteen and a half hands high; supposed to be 8 years old, shod all round; near hind foot white, small star in her forehead, with a number of saddle spots on her back. No brands were visible—appraised to \$30 before this 23d of Dec. 1820.
PHILIP SWIGERT, J. p.
A true copy.
JOHN MCINNEX, Jr. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky:

Jessamine Circuit, Sci.
JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.
Pleasant Easly, Compt'.

Against
Daniel Easly's heirs and devisees, Defts.
THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and exhibited his bill in Chancery against the defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants William Barbour and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered, by the court, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.
A copy—Teste,
881 DANIEL B. PRICE, clerk.

Kentucky;

Jessamine Circuit Sci:
JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.
Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, Compt's.

Against
James Dunn's representatives & heirs, and Jesse Piggan, Defendants.
THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, James Dunn, James Spears and Martha his wife, late Martha Dunn, heirs and representatives of James Dunn Deed, not having entered their appearance therein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered by the court, That unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them.—And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.
A copy—Teste,
882 DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.

STEAM BOATS.

I HAVE two STEAM BOATS about to depart for St. Louis, which will return to Louisville. Freight will be received at or near St. Louis as return cargoes upon moderate terms.

JAMES JOHNSON.
Feb. 15, 1821—7

A small sum of money

WAS FOUND upon the Shop floor last evening, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement
J. M. PIKE & CO.
Lexington, Feb. 14.
J. M. PIKE wishes to hire a good steady BLACK WOMAN, who understands cooking and washing. Would prefer one from the country.

